



THE
MISSISKOU STANDARD
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BY

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To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

STAUENBACH,
THE SHARP-SHOOTER.

After the battle of Austerlitz, the Austrian army was virtually disbanded. The regiments were left without pay in consequence of the general breaking up of the Austrian finance; the public spirit was extinguished by the result of so many unsuccessful wars; Napoleon's genius seemed to have gained the final ascendancy; and the general feeling throughout the Continent was, that all efforts for independence were hopeless.

But in the midst of this national despair there were some gallant spirits left, as if to keep up the remembrance of the old national glory, and be ready for the time of retribution. Among the disbanded troops was a regiment of sharpshooters, chiefly raised among the range of the Carinthian Alps. They were ordered home to their native place, and some French officers with a commissary general, were sent to attend them to Laybach and see the measure completed.

The country in the neighborhood of Laybach is remarkably hilly, and the regiment was compelled to scatter a good deal. The men fell into groups, and as they became less immediately within sight of their masters, murmurs arose at the journey, and the insult of being thus driven home by French commissaries. As a party were thus talking at a turn of the mountain road, where they had halted without much fear of their officers before their eyes, the rear company of the regiment, commanded by Lt. Stauenbach, overtook them, and the sitters down invited the others to drink. Discipline had been nearly at an end for some days before, and Stauenbach made no objection. He had probably been meditating something of what followed, for on the glass being presented to him, he drank 'the health of our father (the Emperor), and better days to our country.' The toast was received with shouts. What was subsequently done to rouse the sharpshooters is not known, but it may be tolerably conceived from the fact, that the colonel and staff were the only part of the regiment that entered Laybach with the Frenchmen; what had become of Stauenbach and the officers, no one could tell. Inquiries were set on foot by the French authorities, who were then pervading every corner of the Austrian territory; but nothing could be ascertained, further, than that the whole regiment had anticipated Napoleon's orders and suddenly disappeared.

In a few days, however, reports were brought into Laybach of occasional fires having been seen in the mountains that edge the valley of the Saave; and one morning the despatches, regularly forwarded to the French commissary in chief, did not arrive. This produced some disturbance in the city, and no slight alarm among the gentlemen of the French Staff, who immediately despatched a courier to Moravia for an additional force of French troops. The courier set out at night, to prevent accidents; but his prevention was unlucky, for the next day he was set down blindfolded within a short distance of Laybach, with a note declaring 'war against the French,' and informing 'the French staff,' that if they chose to stay in Laybach they might, but that not a man of them should ever return to France. This formidable document was signed 'the King of the Mountains.'

This billet produced singular excitement in the city. The French commandant instantly ordered a meeting of the authorities, and in this civic and military council his Majesty of the mountains was declared a public enemy, and a reward of the adequate number of thalers was offered for him dead or alive. This was probably an unwilling measure on the part of the grave burghers of Carniola, but they knew the activity of Napoleon's vengeance too well to talk of hesitation; with the populace it was altogether a different affair, and their rejoicing at the defiance was all but treason to the supremacy of the conqueror. The 'King of the mountains' was an effective name, and the habitual taste of the German for forest wonders found its supreme indulgence in 'inventing attributes and adventures for this mysterious monarch.

War, and of all its kinds insurrectionary war, is fitted to take hold upon the pop-

ular imagination. Its secrecy, its sudden explosions—its sudden extinctions in one quarter, to spring up like a conflagration in another—even the personal intrepidity, intelligence and dexterity, required in its solitary and hazardous enterprises, throw a romantic and superstitious interest about it that gives a powerful impulse to the imagination. 'King of the Mountains' had none of the established indolence of the throne; he seemed even to have the faculty of being every where at once.—The arrival of couriers soon ceased totally, or occurred only by permission of his invisible majesty; and the letters were generally opened, and accompanied by some remarks, sometimes burlesque and sarcastic, and sometimes conveying intelligence of the most disastrous nature from France. The peasants brought provisions to the city only under the passports of his majesty; the traders and travellers were compelled to advertise in the Laybach Zeitung, before they set out, their route, with a declaration that they were not going to France; in short, his majesty's determination to extinguish all intercourse with the land of tyranny, was expressed with the most undiplomatic distinctness and absence of ceremony.

The French authorities, however, now set themselves actively to resist the public feeling; and, as the first step ordered the printer of the Zeitung to jail, with a declaration, that the first merchant or traveller suspected of compromising with 'the banditti,' should follow the printer. This had its effect for a few days, and the advertisements were stopped. But a Bolognese jeweller, who had come to the fair of Idria, and after lingering impatiently for some weeks in the city, was anxious to realize the produce on the other side of the Tyrol, had not left Laybach half a German mile when he was met by a party of 'armed peasantry,' who ordered him back. They took nothing from him, and when he offered them money refused it, stating that they were paid by their own 'sovereign,' and ordered merely to prevent any man's going through his territory without his passport. Some other attempts had the same result; until at length the French commandant determined to take the field against the unseen usurper. He gathered about five hundred troops of different arms and called out the Burgher-guard to make up his army. But the citizens had long since settled their minds upon the point, and they one and all, discovered so many personal reasons for objecting to a mountain campaign, that M. le Colonel de Talmont was at last, with infinite indignation, obliged to compromise the affair, and leave the whole of the gallant Burgher-guard for the defence of the gates and ditches.

The Colonel was a bold fellow, *vieux moustache*, who had served from the time of Moreau's march into Swabia, and was a soldier all over.—The idea that his communications should be intercepted by a 'mountain thief, a pedlar, a goat hunter,' was at once intolerable and ludicrous; and he promised the civil council, that before twelve hours were over they should see the 'robber' with a rope round his neck. For the purpose of more complete surprise, the expedition was to wait for nightfall. About seven in the evening a patrol which had been ordered to search in the market peasants as they passed out of the gates, (for the honest Carniolans were strongly suspected of carrying on the correspondence of the disaffected within and without,) brought in an old seller of eggs, in whose basket they had found some gun-powder. This was of course contraband of war, and the peasant was brought to head quarters. A further search discovered a letter to the 'Mountain King.' He was extremely decrepit, and so deaf, that he could scarcely be made to understand that a court-martial was about to be held upon him. His Carniolan jargon was equally lost upon the Colonel. To shoot him, however, required some consideration. Trial was impossible, with a man destitute of all faculty of explanation, or understanding; his age rendered him harmless; and cruelty might have irritated the country people (who had crowded back on his seizure,) and deprived the city of its provisions.—Finally, as the best alternative, it was determined to make use of the old man as a guide to the haunt of the insurgent chief.

This, however, he positively refused to be, under fifty pleas of ignorance, feebleness and fear; he was at last induced to give way, was seated on a baggage mule, and with a bayonet at his back was marched out with the troops. The peasantry hung their heads, with no very measured expressions of wrath at the hoary traitor; but as the French never condescend to know any language but their own, all this was lost upon them. Night fell—the expedition proceeded—and the old man and his ass were put in front of the column,

watched by half a dozen Chasseurs at the advance of the whole.

The mountain-range that overhangs the Idrian Mine Country is, though not very elevated, remarkably rugged. Short, sharp descents, and heights where every rock seems pointed for the express purpose of repulsion, make it an extremely arduous business to work one's way through in the day time—what must it be in the night! To add to its difficulties, one of those storms, so common and so violent in the summer of the south of Germany came on. The whole expedition, the 'general camp,' prisoners and all, were drenched in a moment, and after a faint struggle to get on, the whole scattered themselves under the pine trees, that cover every spot where a root can cling. The Colonel, fearful of losing his guide, now ordered him to be doubly watched; but he was so far from attempting escape, that, to avoid the storm, he was already making his way back to the clump where the Colonel had first taken his stand.

The storm had now risen to a pitch of fury that made the shelter of the forest more perilous than even the open air; the trees were torn up by the roots—huge branches were flying about to the infinite peril of every one who came in their way—sheets of gravel, and the lighter stones from the sides of the limestone cliffs, filled the air; and when to this were added thunder, that absolutely deafened the ear, and flashes that burst like shells from rock to rock, splitting whatever they touched, it may be believed that the French wished themselves far enough that night from the mountains of Idria.

It was now between twelve and one; the troops had been out four hours, and no symptoms of the insurgents had appeared, & every soul was heartily tired, when the order was given to return. The whole corps was instantly *en route* with gladdened hearts; but even this had become no trivial matter. The road, had enough before, was now ten times worse; the ascents were so slippery as to be almost inaccessible, the descents were but so many precipices—plunging them into so many torrents, as every rivulet had now swollen into a stream. The Laybach river this night had many a knapsack pouch carried down its flood from the tributary streams of the hills.

In two hours afterwards it would be morning, and the storm at length began to subside. But fighting was altogether out of the question, in the present dilapidated state of the 'grand army' of Laybach. They were now toiling their slow way along the verge of the hollow in which the quicksilver Mines lie, and which from its shape and perpetual vapour put the traveller in mind of the boiler of a steam engine; but however picturesque for the eye of the tourist, a more vexatious route for a drenched army could not be found in Germany.

On a sudden the old guide pointed to something that through the fog looked like the light in a cottage window. In a moment it had disappeared, and was in another followed by successive lights. The Colonel was an old soldier, and had learned his first lesson in the mountain battles of the Brigau. The troops were instantly closed up, and ordered to stand to their arms—but the order had been scarcely given before a shower of shot was poured in upon the position. Some men were knocked down close to the Colonel; and among them the old guide. De Talmont was proverbially brave, and cared nothing about giving or taking death; but he had humanity about him still, and he stooped down to give the dying man a draught of wine out of his canteen. The peasant swallowed it with difficulty, and dropped back on the ground with a groan. The firing had suddenly ceased, or was kept up only by the French flankers, who sent out a random shot now and then, without, however, knowing on which side the assailants were to be found. The word was again given to move, and the column began to pass down the sharp declivity above the village of Idria; but this declivity is seven hundred feet by the plumb line; and it may be imagined that in utter darkness, it was not the easiest path in the world for a drenched and harrassed party of foreigners. They had not descended fifty feet when a rifle flashed full in the Colonel's face; and the signal was followed by a rapid running fire, that seemed to circle the whole valley. The column feebly attempted to recover the high ground, but the balls came in showers from the ridge; to make their way down to the village was as much out of the question, unless they rolled themselves down the scarped precipice, here none but a dead man could ever reach the bottom; to stand where they were was impossible, for the bullets were raking their exposed column in all directions.

The Colonel had now found out his error, and with a few desperate men made a rush to the summit; the fire gradually paused on both sides from the excessive darkness, and he made good his footing, but out of his five hundred not above fifty could be gathered round him—the rest had been either shot or scattered through the forest. With that fifty, however, he made a bold stand, and the firing began to be vivid again, when he felt himself suddenly grasped by the neck. The grasp was that of a giant; and he was in a moment dragged away among the rocks, until between exhaustion and surprise, he fainted.

When he opened his eyes he found himself in a hut with two or three long-bearded wild-looking figures, warming themselves over a stove. Beside the bed on which he lay, there was sitting a handsome athletic young man, in the uniform of a Yager; the Colonel thought that he had seen the face before, and inquired into whose hands he had fallen.

'Better hands than a Frenchman's,' was the rough answer: for if we had fallen into theirs, we should have been shot: you are now among the free hunters of Carniola.'

'And who are you?' said the prisoner.

'Me! why, I am all things in turn,' said the Yager, laughing. 'Yesterday I was a grave citizen of Laybach, attending the order of Colonel de Talmont to shoulder my musket and mount guard in honor of Napoleon; this morning I am the King of the Mountains. I wish you joy at your arrival in my dominions, Colonel!'

'So I am to thank your Majesty for last night's work; I wonder you did not shoot me at once... If I had caught you, it would have gone hard with your Kingship.'

'Why, then, to tell you the truth, you were spared for the sake of a little piece of service that you did to a friend of mine.'

The Yager started up, and throwing a cloak over his shoulders, came forward tottering towards the bed.

'Ah! by Jove, our old guide—that infernal old rogue; I suspected him once or twice, but the rascal seemed so decrepit, there was no use in killing him; a pistol shot would scarcely have hurried him out of the world. Yes, I could have sworn that he was mortally wounded by the first fire. All a ruse then?

'All,' said the Yager, 'all was fiction, but the generosity of Colonel de Talmont, that would not let even an old peasant go to the other world without a cup of wine. I was the peasant—I had gone into the city to see what you were about. I threw myself in the way of your patrol, Colonel, and became your guide. I had intended as soon as I had brought you thoroughly into mischief, to make my escape, and take the command of my mountaineers. But you watched me too well—I had then nothing for it, but to pretend to be wounded in the first fire. The manoeuvre succeeded tolerably, but upon my honour, when I caught a glimpse of you, turning round to examine me, I expected to have the business settled by the point of your sabre. I was agreeably disappointed by finding your canteen at my mouth, and from that moment I wished to be of what service I could to you. On your advance I was free, and you know the rest. The flashing of the rifles showed me where you stood, and, as the only chance of saving your neck, it was no time for ceremony, and I was lucky enough in carrying you off without being touched myself. This is my palace, Colonel, and here you may command.'

'And who are you, after all?' said the Colonel.

'Mystery is a source of the sublime,' answered the Yager. 'That must remain a secret till better times.'

In a few days the Colonel was sent to Laybach. He found the greater part of his expedition there before him, for the random firing of a night attack had produced little besides terror.—The dispersion of the troops, however, had been complete; they had brought home neither arms, ammunition nor baggage. But, in default of these, they had brought abundance of exaggerated stories of the multitude and ferocity of the enemy. De Talmont soon returned with his corps to France. He found the passes open, and the King of the Mountains true to the laws of hospitality. But it fared differently with his successors; his Majesty continued the wonder of Carniola, & the horror of the French for years. He continually surprised and defeated the corps that attempted to beat up his quarter, until the idea was utterly abandoned in despair.—His last exploit was cutting off the rear division and the whole of the baggage of a French Marshal, moving on to Italy. Who the monarch king was, nobody knew; he had a hundred historians: he was alternately supposed to be Hofer, who had escaped from Mantua; Steinfort, the famous Austrian General of

Light troops, whose body had not been found after the battle of Austerlitz; and a multitude of others. The country troops, however, fairly believed him to be neither Tyrolean nor German, but a good incarnation of the devil—to be touched by neither ball nor bayonet, and in fighting times to lead his mountain spirits to the liberation of the empire.

At length the aggressions of France compelled Austria to try the chance of war again. On the first order to levy troops, Lieutenant Stauenbach appeared at the court of Vienna with the offer of a regiment of *three thousand* sharpshooters! A deputation of his companions in their mountain costume, long-bearded, and with buskins and caps of wolf and bear-hides, attended him. The offer was gladly received. He was placed at the head of his 'Free Corps,' and distinguished himself by remarkable gallantry in the campaign of Wagram. At the battle of Leipsic he was a general officer, with the 'Free Corps' in his division; and the mountaineers of Carniola, and their General Stauenbach, will be long remembered by Germany, and by her enemies.

THE GOUT CURED; OR, A DOCTOR AGAINST HIS WILL.—The grand duke Boris Gudenow, who reigned during the years 1597 and 1605, was according to the relation of Olearius, very much afflicted with the gout. At a certain period, when he suffered very severe pains, he caused it publicly to be proclaimed at Moscow, that he would reward with extraordinary favor and great riches, the man, whoever he might be, that would relieve him from those pains.

It seems that no one voluntarily appeared to earn the favor of the grand duke; and, indeed, no wonder, for a doctor had his whole existence at stake in those times, in Russia, if his cure failed upon some high or noble patient; and Gudenow was in the habit of making the surgeon, as if he considered the latter as absolute master of nature, responsible for the result of his art.

The wife of a certain bojar, or councillor of the cabinet, who received very harsh treatment from her husband, took advantage of the public edict of the grand duke, to revenge herself, in a cunning manner, on her cruel husband. She therefore had the duke informed that her husband possessed an infallible remedy for the gout, but that he was not sufficiently humane to impart it.

The bojar was immediately sent for to court, and strictly examined: the latter declared by all that was holy, that he was unacquainted with any such remedy, and had not the slightest knowledge of medicine. But oaths would not avail him; Gudenow had him severely whipped and confined. When, shortly after, he was again examined, he repeated the same declarations, adding that this trick was probably played upon him by his wife; the duke had him whipped a second time, but more severely, and threatened him with death, if he did not speedily relieve him from pain. Seized with terror, the bojar was now entirely at a loss what to be at. He promised to do his best, but requested a few days in order to have the necessary drugs gathered. Having, with great difficulty, had his request granted, he sent to Ozirbak, two days' journey from Moscow, in order to get thence all sorts of drugs which were to be had there. He sent for a cart load of them, mixed them all together, and prepared therewith a bath for the duke, in the hope of his blind cure proving successful. Gudenow, after having used the bath, really found some relief, and the bojar had his life spared him. Nevertheless, because he had known such an art, denied the knowledge of it, and refused his assistance to the grand duke, the latter had him again thoroughly whipped, and after being entirely recovered, he gave him a new dress, two hundred rubles, & eighteen slaves, by way of present. In addition to this he seriously admonished the doctor never to be revenged on his wife. It is said that the bojar, after this occurrence, lived many years in peace and happiness with his spouse.

It is the business of true wisdom to bring together every circumstance, which may light up a flame of cheerfulness in the mind, and though we must indeed be insensible, should it burn with the same unvaried brightness, yet it should be preserved as a sacred fire never to be totally extinguished.—Fitzborne.

He is a great and self-poised character, whom praise unnerves not; he is a still greater one who supports unjust censure, but the greater is he, who with acknowledged powers, represses his envy, and turns to use undeserved censure.

United States.

The right kind of a man for Mayor.

While the Mayor of New York was dining with the corporation of the city, on the 4th of July, he was informed that a serious riot was brewing in the sixth ward. Apologizing to the company, he left the table, repaired to the scene of uproar, and found an excited crowd of Irishmen on the one hand, and Americans on the other, in a furious battle. He threw himself without hesitation into the *melee*, gained an elevated position and threatened the instant interposition of the military forces under his disposal, if the disturbers of the peace did not immediately disperse. The rioters knew his resolute and vigorous character, and that he would surely execute his threat; and, of course, they immediately threw down their weapons and abandoned the premises. A city can possess no greater blessing than a magistrate of prompt, energetic and intrepid character. Courage—personal courage—is the first requisite of such an officer. If he be suspected of a want of that quality...if, at a moment of public excitement, he displays the least hesitation in perilling his own person, to preserve the public peace...the cowardly spirit of insubordination and riot becomes bold and ungovernable, and excess speedily obtains and maintains the impetus of outrage and plunder. There is scarcely a riot upon record whose history does not show that a determined and vigorous resistance by the legal authorities at the outset, would have prevented the waste of human life and property which ensued from the use of timid expedients in the beginning. The strength of the police consists not so much in its numbers, as in the consciousness, on the part of the turbulently disposed, that it will not flinch from the discharge of its duty, from a fear of the necessity of killing a few cumberers of the earth, and the assurance that, in this necessary rigour, it will be sustained by the people and the courts. (Balt. Chron.)

Accidents on the Fourth of July.

The closing anniversary festivities at Schenectady were interrupted by a most painful occurrence. There was a display of fire works from a canal boat in the basin. By some fatality, the particulars of which we have not heard, an explosion of the rockets took place on board the boat, the deck of which was crowded with citizens, many of whom jumped or were thrown into the basin. Two bodies had been found, and as other persons were missing, it was feared, that they were also drowned.

A man whose name we did not learn, who was engaged in firing a cannon at Troy, had one of his arms entirely blown off by a premature discharge.

We learn from the Newark Advertiser that two men were killed and three badly wounded in Patterson, by the bursting of a cannon.

At Fredericksburg, Va., two men were dreadfully wounded by a cannon going off when being loaded.

At Ellicott's Mills, Baltimore, a man named Isaacs, had his eyes blown out, and his arms shattered by the premature discharge of a cannon which he was engaged in loading.

At Boston a man named Kenney, while playing with powder, accidentally dropped coal of fire into it, and was so much injured by the explosion that his sight will probably be lost.

At Monroe, Pa., a young man had his hand shattered by the bursting of a gun, and a boy got his face and hands seriously burnt by playing with powder.

At Smith's Mills, Dartmouth, Mass., two men were seriously injured by the accidental discharge of a cannon employed in firing a salute.

At Pottsville, Pa., an affray occurred on the outskirts of the borough, in the evening, in which a man by the name of John Moore, of New Castle, got his arm broken by a club, and Mr. John Lenhart, formerly high constable, and now a police officer, was severely handled, while attempting to quell the affray. Several offenders have been arrested, and bound over to answer for the offence.

At West Troy, a swivel was carelessly pointed while the carmen's procession was passing from Albany, and one of their number seriously wounded in the thigh.

Great Britain.

Dinner to Sir F. B. Head.—Yesterday the friends of British colonial empire entertained Sir F. B. Head at dinner in the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen street, as a testimony of the admiration with which they regarded his chivalrous and patriotic exertions as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada to suppress the recent Canadian revolt. Covers were laid for 230, amongst whom we recognized many of the most affluent and influential merchants in the city.

Mr. G. R. Robinson officiated as chairman, supported on the right by Sir F. B. Head, Sir G. Head, Sir J. Scott Lillie, Messrs. A. Chapman, M. P.; and on the left by A. H. Lockhart, M. P.; Chief Justice Boulton (Newfoundland), Judge Halliburton, (Nova Scotia), Messrs. Hughes, Gould, Russell, Ellice, Mouth, J. L. Anderson, W. Crane, N. B., Andrew Stuart, L. C., etc.

The cloth having been removed, *Non nobis Domine*, was sung in excellent style by Messrs. Taylor, Horncastle, Francis, Hawkins, Bradbury, Chapman, and the Masters Coward, whose vocal efforts throughout the evening contributed greatly to the harmony and effect of the proceedings.

The chairman then proposed a bumper

to 'The health and happiness of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. May her reign be long and prosperous.' [Three times three.] National Anthem.

The next toast was, 'The health of the Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Family.'—[Cheers.] He could not mention the name of that illustrious lady, who shared and adorned the throne of our late revered Monarch, without expressing his admiration of her many virtues, and his conviction that in descending to a more private station she had carried with her the respect and affectionate attachment of the British nation.—[Three times three.]

Glee.—'Hail to Queen Adelaide, and long unbroken years.'

'The army and Navy' followed, and was drunk with the usual honors.

'Rule Britannia.'

The next toast was, 'The health of her Majesty's Ministers; proposed without observation, and received with much coldness.

Glee.—'Foresters sound the cheerful horn.'

The chairman proposed the health of Sir Francis Bond Head in a neat, effective and highly complimentary speech, for which we regret we cannot find room. [The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and drunk with three times three and one more.

Sir F. B. Head, who seemed laboring under strong emotions, evidently overpowered by the very enthusiastic manner in which he was received, briefly acknowledged the compliment.

After which the following toasts were drunk in succession with the usual honors: 'Sir John Colborne.' 'The Loyal inhabitants of the North American colonies.'

'His Excellency the Earl of Durham, Governor General of British North America.' 'The Members of Parliament present.' 'The Chairman.' Col. McCord, the militia, and volunteers of Lower Canada.' 'Sir Allen Napier M^cNab, the militia and volunteers of Upper Canada.'

'Ships, Colonies, and Commerce.' 'Sir George Arthur and the Province of Upper Canada.' 'Sir Colin Campbell & the province of Nova Scotia.' 'Sir J. Harvey and the province of New Brunswick.' 'Sir Charles Fitzroy and the Island of Prince Edward.' 'Captain Prescott and the Island of Newfoundland.' 'The land we live in.' 'Acting Stewards.' 'The Ladies.' The company did not separate till near midnight. (London Times, June 11.)

Canada.—In the House of Lords on the 8th ult. Lord Brougham called the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the proclamation of martial law in the province of Lower Canada; observing, with great energy, that such a proclamation in time of peace in England would be illegal; he presumed that in Canada it was the same, it ought to be so. He wished to know by whose authority a proclamation had been made, because, without an act of parliament, a bill of indemnity would be required. But the legislature in Canada had been abolished. No bill of indemnity, therefore could be obtained in that country; and it appeared to him to be a very nice point whether or not a bill of indemnity could be proposed in the British Parliament.

Lord Gosford said he had ordered the proclamation by advice of legal authorities of the province. That the step had not been taken hastily, but after deliberate consultation, and it had only been proclaimed within the district of Montreal, the other districts being tranquil.

Lord Brougham was satisfied with having called the attention of Government to the question. After a few further remarks the conversation dropped.

The same subject was introduced to the House of Commons on the same day by Mr. Leader who was also of opinion that a bill of indemnity should be introduced. After some remarks from Lord John Russell and Sir Geo. Grey that no action in the shape of an indemnity act, was at present deemed necessary; but if it were, ministers would introduce it, the subject dropped.

To the Editor of the Mississkoui Standard.

SIR.—This Province must be made British. I have seen and heard the above sentence so often, that it now sounds to me like a truism or an axiom. And yet, I fear it is not so generally or so deeply felt as the welfare of the country demands.

Do your readers evince by their acts that they consider the Anglification of the Province, a matter of paramount importance? If so, I do not see it.

But, Sir, this Province must be made British, whether our rulers make it so or not. It will be impossible to perpetuate French institutions & French laws in Lower Canada, while it is open to men of British blood.

The superior enterprise, spirit and intelligence of Britons, cannot be curbed and bound down by the oppressive institutions of a foreign country and a long past century.

The peculiar genius of Britons is advancement. That of Frenchmen stupid inactivity. Do you ask proof? Compare Upper and Lower Canada. The French will never revolutionize the Province. The British may. Proof.—The French depended upon the Yankees to fight for them; the British shouldered their muskets and fought for themselves.

The French blustered and threatened to take what they demanded, by force, and failed to make even a good beginning. The British have respectfully asked justice, & are waiting with all patience its bestowal. But when it is denied them and they are forced to acquire their own rights, those arms which have and would have maintained the integrity of the Empire, will not be slow in avenging them of their wrongs.

But, Sir, it is ardently to be hoped that the last resort will be avoided by a timely adoption of such measures as will naturally lead quietly and peaceably to the necessary and inevitable result.

Those measures are the re-union of the Provinces.—The abrogation of French and Frenchified Law—and the legal use of our Mother Tongue.

These measures, and these only, will prevent the effusion of rivers of blood, & the dismemberment of the Empire, at no distant day. Although I do not pretend to see with other eyes than those of common mortals, yet I am confident that I do not mistake.

Human nature does not change from age to age; and while it continues what it has been, the strong and active will never submit to injustice and abuse for the convenience of the weak and stupid. British intelligence, valor and capital will never play second to French pride and French stolidity. Never.

CASSIUS.

St. Armand, 16th July, 1838.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELICHSBURG, JULY 24, 1838.

In another part of this day's paper will be found an Address from the inhabitants of Cornwall, to the Governor General, and his Excellency's reported reply. The reply contains the highly important declaration, that his Excellency is in favor of a Union of all the British American Provinces. This is a measure of so vast and complicated a nature, that it would be presumption in us to hazard an opinion upon it, without a full knowledge of the details.

We do not hesitate, however, to say that were the present system of managing the colonies to be continued, we much fear, that the Union would be productive of evil. The frequent changes of Governors, and of those who are responsible for their appointment, would be productive of serious consequences, when brought into such a government as would result from a union. The vacillating nature of the home policy towards the colonies, too, which has lately been pursued, and the truckling to the bawling leaders of one portion of the population, carried also lately to a ruinous and highly dishonorable extent, would be followed by evils tenfold more alarming than in the present separate state of the provinces. With a man of talents, integrity and firmness at the head of the Union, there would be a prospect of increasing prosperity, but place a booby, like the Earl of Gosford, in that situation, and all would be lost. In truth, we can hardly come to any other conclusion, than that the Viceroy, as in all probability the Governor would be called, ought to be almost permanent; and if so, that he ought to be selected from some branch of the Royal Family. The case of Ireland affords no grounds of similitude to the probable one of the united colonies, except that both countries are portions of the same empire. That the union might be attended with much good to the colonies, is very probable,—if we look at the colonies only,—but how far it would tend to strengthen the ties between them and the mother country, it is difficult to say.

It is likely, that the noble Earl will cause his ideas on this momentous subject to be thrown before the public in some shape or other, and, until then, we must suspend discussion.

We regret to say that the encouragement indirectly given by government to the rebels of Upper Canada, is filling the minds of loyalists with distrust. Numbers of good men are forsaking their farms or sacrificing them for a trifle, to remove from a land where crimes of the deepest dye and of almost daily occurrence, are looked upon as deserving of no punishment. It certainly is an unheard of thing that a government of strength ought not to punish crime, simply because it is able to punish it. Mercy is the beautiful mediator with Justice, but indiscriminate mercy is positive and glaring injustice. That government is strong enough to be able to forgive the robber & the murderer, is but poor consolation to the robbed and the relations of the murdered;

and it is any thing but satisfactory to the peaceable and loyal who have no security that they may not be the next victims. That crime should go unpunished is as destructive to society as the crime that is committed. What other resource has the good man but flight, when those villains whom he has arrested for their enormities, are again turned loose upon him with their hearts burning for revenge? He is told the government is strong; but towards him its strength is destruction, towards the villain it is protection. The good man is the one that suffers, the robber, the fire-raiser and the murderer are rewarded with the plunder they have seized. The good, the peaceable and the loyal have by thousands endured almost every privation, and they are frowned upon, if they take the means that the law of the land prescribes, for effecting what the law of God commands.

'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' Were, and are these privations nothing because thousands suffered them? were hunger and frost-bites, sickness and a bloody death only for the loyal? mercy, clemency, generosity for the guilty? But they are told the government is strong; it can afford to be merciful, but not to them, its mercy is for those who have occasioned their distresses. Many of the loyal men of Upper Canada, creaking ruin and murder in consequence of the acts of this strong, this merciful government, are turning their backs upon the province, choosing rather to risk their safety with the mobs of a republic, than with the merciful ministers of a monarchy. Justice, reason, humanity itself, is against the course pursued by Sir George Arthur, & hundreds of respectable farmers are fleeing from a country where every one of these is so flagrantly disregarded.

Every true lover of his country must deeply lament it.

The Governor General issued a proclamation some time ago, (which we have hitherto omitted to mention) appointing a Commission of inquiry into the method of granting the Waste Lands of the Crown; he has also lately issued one appointing a Commission of inquiry for Education, the Hon. Arthur Buller, Commissioner, and Christopher Dunkin, Esq., Secretary.

Both these Commissions, we venture to say, will be attended with the best results to the province. The former commission embraces all the North American Colonies, the latter is confined to the province. The object of the former will be to establish a uniform system of land granting throughout British America, and one, we hope, which will tend to facilitate the settlement of wild lands.

While on this subject, we may put in the view of persons holding lands in undivided Townships, that they ought to petition his Excellency, without loss of time, to authorise a division. They may depend on receiving from his Excellency every thing, that impartial justice can give them.

The appointment of the Commission of Education adds to the daily evidence of a sincere desire, on the part of the Governor General, for the good of the country. By consulting intelligent men who have had experience in teaching in the province, a system may be devised which will prove of lasting benefit.

At this moment there is no system; and the common practice, is wretched beyond description;—we refer particularly to the country parts, for inhabitants of towns will generally contrive to have good schools without a system.

"The Editor of the Standard was but recently a resident of this place, and withal a most blazing democrat. But alas! how frail a thing is modern patent democracy, when exposed to the glitter and tinsel show of royalty."

The above is taken from the *Free Press* of Burlington, Vt.; every assertion in it affirms the contrary of truth. We never happened to visit that, by all accounts, romantic village, much less to reside in it. As to being a democrat, we must most solemnly protest against the application of so vilely abominable a name to us. We don't even look like one; we never in our waking moments spoke like one, and we never dreamt like one. Heaven forbid that we ever should. We must remind the 'Free Press man, if he is a man of feeling, that 'blazing' is too true an adjunct of a democrat. The path of democrats has always been traced in blazes & blood. His own country tells with an intermitting but howling voice, that the coat of arms of the 'democrat' is the torch and bowie knife. 'He that bath ears, let him hear.' We beg him to retract what he has said; we can have no hope, that juries

which perjure themselves, to save a murderer, will convict for a libel however disgraceful.

From an advertisement in the Standard, we see that Mr. William Hickok has taken as a tavern, the premises in Cooksville, formerly owned by the late George Cook, Esq. We beg to say for Mr. Hickok, that travellers will find at his house every attention paid to their comfort and accommodation.

The following will show that the Government no longer considers the Point au-Peleo brigands as 'prisoners of war.'

Attorney General's Office.
Toronto, June 7, 1838.

To His Excellency Major General Sir George Arthur, K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—My attention has recently been drawn to complaints publicly made by individuals against the Government, of an apparent neglect of duty in not prosecuting the foreign brigands taken on board the schooner *Ann*, and at Point Pelee, in their attempt to invade the Western District of this Province; and I am informed that the Grand Jury of that District, at the last Assizes, expressed dissatisfaction at the instructions I was directed to give the Queen's Counsel, not to proceed against the prisoners captured at the latter place.

It is perhaps not surprising that a community that has most severely suffered from the outrages committed by the criminals referred to, should feel a strong desire to see merited punishment inflicted upon them; but I am well persuaded, that the loyal and intelligent subjects of Her Majesty, in every part of the Province, will be found ever ready to acquiesce in measures adopted for the impartial...equitable—and legal administration of the laws; and whatever feelings of resentment may be naturally and justly felt against individuals, who without the slightest provocation, have so deeply injured them, they will never desire to see those feelings gratified, at the expense of the hitherto unsuspected purity and integrity of institutions, which they have at the hazard of their lives and properties, proved their resolution to maintain.

It has however occurred to me, that your Excellency may desire that some explanation should be given to the public, of the course pursued by the Government with respect to the offenders alluded to, and the causes which have retarded their final punishment for the crimes alleged against them. And under this impression I have the honor to submit the following observations. 1st. With reference to the brigands taken on board the schooner *Ann*,—such of them as were British subjects, were indicted for the crime of high treason, and were declared guilty, either upon their own confession, or by the verdict of a jury. It was never thought desirable that all the offenders should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, as it was reasonable to suppose some were less criminal than others—but they undoubtedly were a strong feeling entertained, that the leaders should not escape just and necessary punishment. And accordingly Thelmer, who was represented as the chief among those taken, and was ascertained to be a natural born British subject, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be executed. —It is sufficient to satisfy all reasonable men that the execution of this sentence was properly delayed, not revoked—in consequence of a question having been raised, which could not be satisfactorily determined, without a reference to England. The other convicts, subjects of Her Majesty... whose guilt was regarded in a less heinous light have been ordered for transportation to one of the Penal Colonies.

With respect to the associates of those guilty men who are foreigners by birth, they, by the laws of the country, could not be prosecuted as traitors, since they owed no allegiance to the British Crown. It is true they might have been put to death by their captors at the moment they were taken as outlaws, who had forfeited all claim to the protection of the laws of every civilized nation; but their lives having been generously and humanely spared by those they came to destroy, the most flagrantly guilty have been reserved for such punishment as in the discretion of our Sovereign may be inflicted upon them.

2d. Connected with the case of those offenders, that of the brigand Sutherland may properly be mentioned. This prominent criminal was tried by a Court Martial pursuant to an Act of this Province passed during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, & was condemned to be transported for life. This judgment pronounced by a constitutional tribunal of the country, is binding upon all parties, and should be, as I believe it has been, respectfully acquiesced in and approved.

3d. With reference to the brigands taken at Point Pelee Island, it is unnecessary to say, that your Excellency and every Officer of the Provincial Government feel as strongly as the people of the Western District who have so severely suffered from the effects of their just punishment; but for the purpose of dispelling any dissatisfaction that may have been caused by the delay which has occurred in bringing them to condign and merited punishment for the murders, robberies, and other atrocious crimes they have committed, it is, I am sure, sufficient to state that it arises solely

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Toronto, June 7, 1838.

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from a doubt entertained as to the legal character of their crimes, as well as to the proper tribunal before which to place them upon their trial. This question being settled by the constitutional advisers of the Queen, to whom it has been referred, *stern justice will, without doubt, be awarded, according to those sacred and immutable rules by which the laws of England are administered throughout the dominions of our Gracious Sovereign.*

Should your Excellency deem it advisable to make the substance of this statement known to the Magistrates of the Western District I trust it will have the effect of convincing them and the public, that the delays which have occurred in appropriately punishing the foreign brigands alluded to, proceed from no other cause than a determination to preserve without stain the character of British justice, and to prove that no provocation whatever can ever induce those, who are charged with the deeply responsible and sacred trust of administering our laws, to swerve in the slightest degree from that purity of motive, and rigid adherence to legal right, for which the British Government has ever stood, and I trust will ever stand pre-eminent among the civilized nations of the world.

All which is respectfully submitted,
C. A. HAGERMAN,
Attorney General.

We understand, with reference to an Extra from Sackett's Harbour published below, that Lieut. Leary, R. N., commanding the Bull Frog, with a party of Tars, landed on Grindstone Island last Thursday morning, got to the house where the noted Bill Johnson, with 6 or 8 followers, were quartered, but being seen just as they were getting to the house, the pirates instantly made their escape through the bush, with the exception of two, who were taken with two or three muskets. Lieut. L. with some sailors followed the fugitives, with cutlass in hand but not knowing the intricate track through the brushwood, they were unable to overtake any of them; they, however, found out Johnson's strong hold, *Fort Wallace*, and obtained 12 or 15 stand of arms, several pistols and pikes, ball cartridges, a flag bearing the name of Sir William Johnson, &c. &c. The two prisoners were handed over to Captain Gwynn, of the American Army, commanding the steamboat *Telegraph*. By arrangement, the arms, ammunition, &c. are retained by Lieut. Leary, until the Commandant's instructions are had regarding them.

From the Jefferson County Whig Extra.

Sackett's Harbor, July 12, 1 P. M.
About 10 o'clock this morning the steam-
Telegraph, in the service of United States,
arrived from a cruise among the Thousand
Islands, and brought with her two prisoners
of Johnson's gang of desperadoes, and
Johnson's famous twelve oared boat, so
much extolled for its swiftness.

On the Morning of the 11th Capt. Gwynn, of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, commanding the *Telegraph* obtained information of Johnson, and with the British party, made arrangements for surprising and capturing the gang but owing to the difficulty of approaching the house on account of the roughness of the country, and the density of the woods and thickets, the parties did not approach the house simultaneously, as was intended, the British party getting to the ground a little sooner than the other, and approaching on the same side. The whole of Johnson's gang, with the exception of two men made their escape. The two men taken were taken asleep. There was found in the house, belonging to John Farrow on Grindstone Island, a quantity of arms—pistols, rifles and muskets. The names of the prisoners taken are Riley Toney and Johnathan Turncliffe. Those who made their escape, were William Johnson, John Farrow, Robert Smith, William Robbins, John Van Clute, and Allen Early. They were fired on, but with what effect is not known. After a thorough search, by the whole party, consisting of 80 men, they were not enabled to discern what had become of the fugitives.

The two prisoners, under the charge of Deputy Sheriff McCulloch, are now in this place, and will be turned over to the proper authorities to be dealt with according to law.

The boat of Johnson is 28 feet long and 71-2 feet wide, clinker built, painted black at the bottom, white above, with a yellow streak about six inches wide, just under the gunwale, ornamented with a red stripe above and below. The inside of the boat is red. She has one set of sweeps, and one set of short oars, so as to row either single or double handed. This boat is so light that two men can carry her with ease, and she is capable of transporting twenty men, with their arms. She had on board when taken, besides some arms, an American flag, which no doubt was intended to be used when passing British vessels, as a deception.

The *Telegraph* returns to the vicinity of the Thousand Islands to-morrow morning. [Kingston Chronicle, 14th inst.]

To his Excellency the Right Honorable John George Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c. Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, one of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all her Majesty's Provinces within and adja-

cent to the continent of North America, etc. etc. etc.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of the town of Cornwall, beg leave most respectfully to congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival in Lower Canada, and on this your first visit to this Province.

The warm and lively interest for the welfare of these Provinces, which has been shown by our most Gracious Sovereign in the selection of a Nobleman of your Excellency's rank, talents and independent character, demands our warmest acknowledgements and most grateful thanks, and we feel assured that in the very important and arduous duty which you have assumed as Governor General of British North America, your Excellency will administer impartial justice to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

The Upper Canadians have always been conspicuous for their loyalty as well as for their attachment to the British constitution, and nothing could have more fully exemplified both these qualities than their meritorious conduct during the recent unnatural rebellion—when unassisted by a single soldier of the line they saved the Province from treason and anarchy; we hope therefore that the provision which your Excellency may feel it necessary to make for the peace, welfare and good government of the people of Lower Canada, the constitution under which the people of this Province have experienced so many blessings may not be abrogated or the least infringed upon.

We beg leave to call the attention of your Excellency to the important improvement which is now making in the navigation of the St. Lawrence in this neighborhood. The Legislature, in order to obviate the difficulties relating to the duties upon importations at the port of Quebec, as well as to facilitate the communication between the two Provinces, made provision in 1833 for the construction of a ship navigation, under an implied understanding on the part of the Legislature of Lower Canada that provision would be made by them improving the navigation in that province upon a corresponding scale. Nearly £350,000 have already been expended by this province, the canal is now drawing nigh a completion, without any steps having been taken in Lower Canada to meet our expectations. We therefore look forward with the earnest hope that your Excellency may be pleased to take such steps as will lead to the accomplishment of this most important and desirable undertaking—and that your Excellency's mission to this country may in all other respects be crowned with complete success.

Cornwall, 10th July, 1838.
To which his Excellency replied, that he was sorry he could not for want of time, as his stay was limited to a few hours, give a written answer. He expressed himself highly gratified by the congratulations and welcome that had been expressed by the inhabitants, and by the compliments that had been paid to him personally. He assured the deputation that it was his determination to do strict justice to all parties, and hoped that the support he would receive from the inhabitants would render the task both pleasing to perform and easy to accomplish.

He complimented the people of Upper Canada upon the noble resistance shewn by them to the late rebellion, & the promptitude with which they had come forward and suppressed it. He regretted, however, that they had ever had this opportunity of showing their zeal in such a cause, as he thought it was a negligence on the part of the Government to leave the lives and properties of subjects in a state of hazard. 'Prevention is better than cure,' would be his motto, and he would take care to have such a force in the country as to put down all attacks at once, either from within or without.

He assured the deputation that they knew little of his character if they had any doubts of his intention to uphold their rights. He came here as her Majesty's High Commissioner, to extend not to abrogate their liberties, to cure, not to augment their grievances.

He assured them that the improvement of the communications from the Lakes to the Ocean was his most earnest desire... it was a subject he should unceasingly urge upon the Imperial Government. He had no authority to levy contributions for that purpose, and he considered that it was a work that ought to be undertaken by the Imperial Parliament, in order to render the communication between all the North American Colonies uninterrupted, the connection between which he assured the deputation it was his desire to see strengthened by a legislative union.

His Excellency then retired, leaving the deputation much pleased with his manner & delivery. [Cornwall Observer, 12th inst.]

Since Friday last the Volunteer company stationed here have captured five deserters, one from the 66th, one from the Royals and three from the 15th. Captain Starke has taken measures to secure every pass to the United States, so that it is impossible for any deserters to cross the frontier.

Several deserters, from the company of American regulars at Swanton, have succeeded in escaping to this Province; so that the Queen gains as much as she loses.

Notice

This may certify that I have given my son EWEEL CHAMBERS his time and liberty to transact business for himself, shall claim none of his wages, or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JACOB CHAMBERS.
Sutton, July 21st, 1838. 3—wa,

For Sale,

BY the subscriber, for cash, a few barrels of first rate PORK, by the barrel or pound.
WALTER FARNHAM.
St. Armand, July 24, 1838.

WANTED.

10 on 12 Tons of Good

Hay,

H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, 24th July 1838. 3—w.

Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of hand following, viz:—one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for £4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Ruitter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for £2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Ruitter, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same.

P. COWAN.
Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1838.

Stolen.

FROM the yard of the Subscriber on Thursday night, the 12th, a small red line-back new milch COW; said cow is five years old, with one horn broken off and long tail.

Whoever will give information where she may be found shall be handsomely rewarded.
JACOB LAGRANGE.
St. Armand, July 16, 1838.

New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cooksville to Mississkoui Bay, have just received a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER

Goods;

which, together with their former stock, makes their assortment complete.

They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.

They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.

A. & H. ROBERTS.
Mississkoui Bay, July 16, 1838.

CHURCHVILLE STORE!!!

THE subscriber is now opening and offers for sale a very general and carefully selected assortment of Goods suitable for the season; among which are comprised:—

Dry Goods, Teas,
Tobacco, Rum, Brandy,
Wine, H. Gin, Salmon,
Dry Cod Fish, Salt,
Glass, &



Hard-
ware,
Grass Scythes,
Cradling do.,
Scythe Stones,

Grind Stones, Confectionaries, Almonds, Nutmegs, Loaf Sugar, Raisins, Epsom Salts Sulphur, astor Oil, Camphor, Opium, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be disposed of upon such terms for ready pay, as will render it advantageous for the old friends & customers of the Churchville Store, to make purchases, and they are respectfully solicited to call and examine quality of goods and prices. For the days of Auld Lang Syne.

JOHN E. CHURCH.
Churchville July 3, 1838.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



THE Subscriber has taken the House owned by and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cooksville, (St. Armand), and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Frelighsburg, on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adjacent Towns to Montreal; and he flatters himself that by attention and accommodations he shall receive a share of public patronage.

WM. HICKOK,
Cooksville, July 3, 1838.

Ladd's Patent SCALES.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for LADD'S PATENT SCALES, begs to recommend them to Merchants and others, for their cheapness and superior structure. He has now on hand

Patent Potable Scales; an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed.

W. W. SMITH
Agent for Canada.
Mississkoui Bay, June, 23, 1838.

NEW GOODS, FOR SALE.

MUNSON & Co. have received and offer for

Sale a full and well selected supply of

Dry Goods;
Groceries,
Hardware,
Crockery,

DRUGS,

—AND—
medicines

And in addition to their usual supply:—

Confectionaries, Perfumery,
Carrageen, or Irish Moss,
Candied, Citron, for Cakes,

A few
Evan's Lancets,
Parasols, &c. &c.

They will exchange with pleasure for Cash,
Butter, Lumber, &c. &c.

Phillipsburg, July 3 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berkshire, Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Wet and Dry Groceries,
Crockery,
Glass and Hardware,
Cast Steel, Nails,
Nail Rods,
Drugs and Medicines,
&c. &c.

Which, with their former stock, makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings,
and almost every thing else; even POTATOES in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVEN'S & Co. Factory next fall or winter. And if any wish to pay CASH we would say to them call and they shall not go away empty.

RUBLEE & BOWEN.
Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a very general assortment of BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, among which are comprised

50 Chests & half do. Hyson Skin

TEA.

25 do. do Young Hyson,
10 do. do Souchong,
10 Bags superior Coffee,
10 do. Pepper and Spice,
2 Tierces Salaratus,
20 Kegs Tobacco,
10 Boxes Cavendish do.
5 Bbls Paper do,

—ALSO—
Benthuson's superior chewing Tobacco
6 Bales Brown Shirting,
Batts, Wicking, etc. etc.

All of which he offers for sale Wholesale or Retail, at unusually low prices.

W. W. SMITH
June 23, 1838.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon Peter Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Frelighsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Mississkoui, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

11th May, 1838. JAS. MOIR FERRES.

Take Notice

All persons indebted to the late firm of H. & C. A. Seymour, at Frelighsburg, must pay their demands previous to the first day of August next, or measures will be taken to enforce collection. J. B. Seymour (at the old stand) has our book & notes, & is authorized to grant acquittances.

H. SEYMOUR.
C. A. SEYMOUR.
Frelighsburg, 27th June, 1838.

Notice.

THE Subscriber is desirous of purchasing 100 GOOD STORE HOGS,

for which he will pay Cash and a liberal price if delivered to him at Bedford during this month

P. H. MOORE.
Bedford, June 11th, 1838. 6—3w

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of

Cabinet ware & Chairs.

WM. HICKOK.
Cooksville, May, 1838.

Canada Sunday School Union.

THE REV. J. D. MOORE having been appointed AGENT of the CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, will shortly visit the Churches and Schools throughout Lower Canada; when it is hoped that all who are interested in the cause of SABBATH SCHOOL INSTRUCTION will afford him every assistance and encouragement in forwarding the object of his mission, viz: the establishment of a Sabbath School in every destitute settlement, if practicable, and to strengthen and encourage those already formed.

HENRY LYMAN, Cor. Sec.
JOHN C. BECKET, Rec. Sec.
June 8, 1838. 6 4w

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

CARDING, CLOTH DRESS-
ING, AND
MANUFACTURING.

THE undersigned, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for past patronage, and would beg to inform those who have

WOOL

to Card or manufacture, that his machinery is in the best possible order, and put in operation by experienced workmen, selected from the neighboring factories for their superiority and skill; and is determined not to be out done in any of the above branches of business, by any of the neighboring Factories, as no pains or cost has been spared to employ the best and most experienced workmen, and he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who will entrust their work to his care.

The following are the terms for which Cloth will be manufactured from good clean wool:—
Coloured cloths, of all kinds at two shillings and six pence per yard—or one half.
Common Grey—two shillings per yard—or one half.

Flannel—one shilling and three pence per yard

Prices of Carding and Cloth Dressing.

WOOL will be carded at four cents per pound, cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the end of the year.

Fulling and colouring (all colours except Indigo Blue) will be done in the best style for ten pence per yard if paid down; one shilling per yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and three pence payable at the end of the year.

Fulling shearing (once) & pressing; five pence per yard cash down, six pence per yard payable the ensuing winter, and seven pence half penny per yard if not paid until the end of the year.

Flannels, of all colors, seven pence half penny per yard, cash down; eight pence per yard payable the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year. Cloth and most kinds of produce, received in payment. He would inform the public that he has now a good assortment of Cloths on hand, and those that wish to purchase a serviceable article or will exchange wool for cloth, will do well to call and examine both prices and quality.

OMIE LAGRANGE.
St Armand, May 22d 1838.

Fresh Garden and Clover Seeds,

For sale by
P. COWAN.
May, 1838.

For Sale,

Three new Double
Waggons.

H. M. CHANDLER.
St. Armand, 10th April 1838.

Watches.

CYLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the jewellery shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

May, 25th, 1838.

SILVER table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mustard spoons, sugar tongs, watch chains, spectacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thimbles; and tape needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House St. Albans, Vt.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

20th May, 1838.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, Vt just received a good assortment of Gold Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings, both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

JUST received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver guard chains, German silver table, tea and desert spoons, German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated Table and tea spoons, sugar tongs and soup ladles.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

SHELL and horn twist, combs, shell and horn side combs, ivory and horn pocket combs and fine tooth ivory combs; hair, tooth and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets, silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors and razors, pocket, pen and dirk knives, Pomeroy's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheap, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House,
St. Albans, Vt. 29th May, 1838.

BRITANNIA coffee pots, tea pots, tumblers, ink-stands, shaving boxes and revolving castors, with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; tea bells, snuff boxes, sun dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel busses, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House,
St. Albans Vt., 20th May, 1838.

PLAIN and tipped flutes, fifes, clarinet reeds, bass viol and violin strings, percussion caps and pills; water paints, letter seals, ivory eyelets, pins, needles, goggles and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads hooks and eyes, &c. &c., just received and for sale, cheap for cash, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House,
St. Albans, Vt. 29th May 1838.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms.

POETRY.

THE BROKEN HEART.

I
She sank by slow degrees away,
As gentle flow'ers droop and die,
When severed from the parent spray;
But yet within her faded eye
There was expression, calm, though high
So much of heav'n with earth was mix'd;
That as she yielded up her breath,
Death seem'd to have no triumph there,
For oh! she triumph'd over death.

II.

She fell, as falls the lonely dove,
When sever'd from its beauteous mate;
Yet thinking more of him whose love
Had made her own heart desolate,
Than of her own bright visions cross'd,
All for which life is valued, lost.
She sank by slow degrees away,
So calmly from her sorrows borne,
'Twas like the opening blush of day,
So softly spread—ye scarce can say,
Which is the twilight, which the morn.

AGRICULTURAL.



Joint-Murrain, or Garget.

JUDGE BUEL:—A disorder has prevailed among cows in this vicinity, for the last twelve or fifteen years, which I have never seen described, and which baffles all attempts at immediate cure. It generally attacks young cows in milk, and rarely extends to any other stock.

The animal is taken suddenly lame, generally in one foot, but is soon lame in all. No local inflammation is perceptible. Slight costiveness and some fever generally attend it. On examining one recently, I found the hip bones carious to such a degree, that they might be cut with a knife. The spinal marrow was dissolved to a watery substance, in the vicinity of the diseased part. The animal had been helpless in its hind parts for a month before it was killed. The rotten bones were broken from the spine. Frequently the disorder commences in the fore feet. I have never examined one thus taken.

Cows in high flesh are as liable to the disorder as any. In some instances, it has been cured by drying the cow immediately; in others, this remedy has failed.

Having never had any of my own cows affected with the disease, perhaps I cannot describe it so minutely as some others; the above however, are the general characteristics. Can you, or any of your correspondents, give information as to the cause of it, or suggest a preventive or remedy? If so, you will advance the cause of agriculture in this section of the country, by giving it publicity through the columns of the Cultivator.

J. K. SMITH.

Dublin, N. H. June, 1838.

REMARKS.—We are not skilled in the diseases of cattle; and we are satisfied that we are suffering immense losses annually, in the death, by diseases, of our domestic animals, which might be avoided, had we schools, like those of Europe, to teach and promulgate correct knowledge in the veterinary art. Having no resource of this kind, to apply to, we avail ourselves of such authorities as we have at hand to answer the questions of our correspondent, and invite further information from any of our readers who feel competent and willing to impart it.

Lawrence has grouped together a number of diseases, all of which, he says, indicate the same disease in different stages. These are known by the popular names of *sheut of blood*, *vomit of blood*, *blood in the back*, *blood in the legs or cratens*, *blane in the tongue*, or *overflow of blood*, *striking in or rising of the blood*, *higham or iron striking*, *JOINT MURRAIN* or *GARGET*, *black quarter*, *quarter evil*, *black leg*. 'All our animals,' says he, 'oxen, sheep and pigs, I have observed, are subject to sanguineous effusion or overflow of the blood on being put when in a low and weak state, to rich or succulent keep. One termination of the disease is by a deposition of matter upon the joints, whence the term of joint garget or murrain.' 'This disease has swept off great numbers of yearling and two year old cattle, and become indeed endemic, in certain districts, where any such scourge was unknown, it is said, previously to the introduction of artificial grasses, with full feeding on which, the animals become surfeited; thus the improvident use of good produces evil.'

'Prevention of this malady is the only cure worth notice, because after the attack, the very nature of the case renders all remedy either uncertain, or of very little profit, even if successful, on account of the expense of time and money. With this view the young cattle must not be put so forward in condition, and indeed the same precaution may be useful, in some degree, with respect to the full aged. Those observed to advance very fast, may be bled monthly for several months, or may be purged with six drachms, daily, for a month of equal parts of sulphur and antimony, in fine powder, or salt might be of use. Rowelling also might be an efficacious preventive. Keep two rowels or setons open in each breast during several months. The disease having fallen on the joints, the best cure I should apprehend, is to kill the beast, but if that will not agree, I am aware

of no better method than to take him home foment his joints, and give two or three brisk mercurial purges.' See Lawrence upon cattle, London 2d ed. p. 294, &c.

Prevention we all know, is better than cure; and if we would profit by this advice, we should make the transitions from low to high feed, in our domestic animals, slow and progressive; and give them daily access to salt, a condiment as essential to health and comfort in the daily food of man. The best authorities, and most experienced farmers, concur in the opinion, that salt is the grand preservative of health to domestic animals. To test its value of the animal, daily, let any one take it in his food only monthly, weekly or semi-weekly, as he is accustomed to dispense it to his stock, and he will soon become a proselyte to our belief.—*Cond. Cult.*

On Summer Fallowing.

Scaghticoke, June 5th, 1838.

SIR—With a desire to gain information, permit me while I give my own, to ask your opinion as well as that of some of your numerous correspondents, upon the subject of summer fallows. 1st. Are they ever beneficial to the land or crop which it is intended to produce? 2d. If beneficial, are the benefits an equivalent to the enormous expense attending them? 3d. Would not a clover sod be a better preparation for wheat than the naked fallows? Satisfactory answers to these queries, I conceive to be of immense importance to your readers. Some of the agricultural writers of Great Britain, contend that the general abandonment of the naked fallow system in that Kingdom, has tended more to produce the high stand which her agriculture now sustains, than every other improvement combined. If such is the fact in relation to Great Britain, why would not its abandonment in this country be attended with a like good result? Look at the immense expense in preparing our lands for wheat. Our farmers, by the course they pursue, are not only at the expense of one or two extra ploughings, but lose the use of their lands through the summer, which could be made to support an immense number of cattle, and thereby greatly augment the profits of these farmers, and increase the quantity and improve the quality of those manures, which have been rightly termed, 'the magic wand that the farmer uses,' and upon the production and just application of which not only depends our immediate interests, but the high reputation which we hope ere long to see our agriculture sustain. 'Nature seems to require no rest, and the earth was evidently designed to produce a constant uninterrupted vegetation.' If then the productive quality of the earth never ceases, why should this principle of nature be perverted, and our lands laid bare and exposed to evaporation, instead of being covered and protected. One argument often produced in favor of the fallow system is, that it cleans the land from weeds. Tull, in speaking of the British fallows, said, they presented nothing but a conflict between the farmer and his weeds, in which the latter generally prevailed. Our lands well laid down in grass, are free from weeds, and why are they not in as good a condition to receive a crop with one good ploughing as a half a dozen? It is a fact incontrovertible, that the decomposition of vegetable matter produces food for plants. By summer fallowing, the vegetable matter is all decomposed and evaporated before the crop is put upon the land. The old school of farmers tell us that the sod should be well rotted before the soil is fit to receive the seed. This idea appears as absurd to me as that straw should be reduced to a powder before we apply it to our soils. The general practice which has been pursued upon the wheat farms in this country, is to sow wheat every other year after summer fallow, until the occupants found that their lands would no longer produce wheat. It would have been millions in their pockets had they pursued an alternative system, and known that it was the fallow not the wheat that so soon exhausted their lands. Wheat farms should be made stock farms. Every farm of 200 acres, by alternating wheat and clover, and cultivating a few acres of roots, can be made to support more stock than 100 acres upon which a plough is never used, as the straw would help to winter them, and with the increased quantity of manure, their crops would in a few years, be doubled, and the soil continually enriched. I have been perfectly successful in raising wheat upon a clover sod; and so fully am I convinced of the bad effects of summer fallows, that unless this mistaken kindness towards the wheat crop can be abandoned, I believe it would be a benefit to this country should the wheat insect spread over every part of it, and leave us dependant upon the eastern world for this part of our bread stuffs.

Yours, with respect,
J. C. MATHER.

REMARKS.—The reasoning of our correspondent is sound, and its correctness is verified by results of all who have given a fair trial to fallow crops, as a substitute for summer fallows. The only cases, in our opinion, where naked fallows should be tolerated, that is repeated summer ploughings given for a wheat or rye crop, is where the soil is a stiff wet clay, which will not grow clover, and lands which abound in fibrous woody matter, when first reclaimed by draining. Good draining, and especially what is termed furrow draining, will supersede the necessity of summer fallowing wet and stiff clays, and vastly improve the texture and productiveness of the soil. If such grounds are ploughed

ed in narrow ridges in autumn, and the furrows well cleaned, that the surplus water may pass off, they may be sown with oats early in the spring, and be in fine condition for winter grain in September. The difference in profit between the two modes of converting sward into wheat, may be stated thus: The three ploughings and harrowings for summer fallow, may be estimated at \$8, and the use of the land is virtually lost for the season. In the other mode two ploughings suffice, for the oat and wheat crop, thus saving at least \$2.50 of the outlay—while the oat crop, if any way tolerable, will make a return of twelve or fifteen dollars additional. The land will be richer, and in better condition for wheat, because it will retain the vegetable matter of the sod, than if it is summer fallowed. The fertilizing matter of the sward is exposed and wasted by the cross ploughings. To render a fallow a cleaning process, it is customary, in Britain, to pick and gather after the harrowings, the perennial roots and quack grass, and to burn, or mix them with the dung—a labor which our farmers seldom or ever incur.—*Cond. Cult.*

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.
No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.
Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.
Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

S. & S. Reid, Stanstead.
C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.
Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Eliza Crockett, St. Armand.
W. W. Smith, P. M. Phillipsburg.
Galloway Freligh, Bedford.
P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Danham.
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Wm. Hickock Cooksville.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the *Missisquoi Standard*, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Spring Goods.

J. KEMP and CO. have received an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold as low as at any store in the County for cash or most kinds of produce.

Book-Binding

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.
College Street, Burlington, Vt.

Wainwright's PREMIUM Cooking-Stoves.

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by W. W. SMITH.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Phillipsburg and its vicinity that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD,
Phillipsburg, May, 1838.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, and unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European foundry, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitting attention to business and to the execution of work put into his hands.

He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description, according to the latest fashions, with despatch and at a cheap rate.

Cutting... in all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.

Frelighsburg, May, 1838.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice.

In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis), every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that 15s. for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)



To Emigrants and others in search of Lands for Settlement.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMS under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation.

TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards.—These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Soccage Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever.

The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious.

Every description of Grain & Root Crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation; and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of Victoria, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists; two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c.; and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by New direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada.

Sherbrooke, April, 1838.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon Robert Jones, in the village of Bedford will the ensuing season be conducted by Mr ABRAHAM FRELIGH;

a workman of acknowledged abilities and experience...WOOL will be carded at the following rates, viz.

3 cents per pound, cash down—
4 cents payable the ensuing winter—
5 cents after that time

Persons entrusting property to his charge may rely upon punctuality and dispatch—most kinds of produce received in payment for work done.

Bedford, May 29th, 1838.

Astray,

SINCE the middle of April, twenty eight fine SHEEP; branded E. J. S., and tails cut close. Whoever will give information to the subscriber concerning the same, will be liberally rewarded.

DANIEL WESTOVER.

Dunham, 2d June, 1838.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work

entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book...an epitome of life's adjuncts...a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic...graphic delineations of men and manners...free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance...but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet the earliest attention.

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE

RURAL REPOSITORY.

Devoted to Polite Literature, such as Moral and sentimental Tales, original Communications, Biography, amusing

Miscellany, humorous and historical anecdotes, poetry, etc. etc.

On Saturday, the 24th of June, 1837, will be issued the first number of the Fourteen Volume (5th New Series) of the Rural Repository.

On issuing the proposals for a new volume of the Rural Repository, the publisher tenders his most sincere acknowledgements to all contributors, Agents and Subscribers, for the liberal support which they have afforded him from the commencement of his publication. New assurances on the part of the publisher of a periodical which has stood the test of years, would seem superfluous, he will therefore only say, that it will be conducted on a similar plan, and published in the same form as heretofore, and no pains or expense shall be spared to promote their gratification by its further improvement in typographical execution and original and selected matter in future years.

CONDITIONS.

The Rural repository will be published every other Saturday, in the Quarto form, and will contain twenty-six numbers of eight pages each, with a title page and index to the Volume, making in the whole 208 pages. It will be printed in handsome style, on Medium paper of a superior quality, with good type; making, at the end of the year, a neat and useful volume containing matter equal to one thousand duodecimo pages, which will be both amusing and instructive in future years.

TERMS.—The fourteenth volume (Fifth New Series) will commence on the 24th of June, 1838, at the low rate of One Dollar per annum in advance, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents at the expiration of three months from the time of Subscription. Any person who will remit us five Dollars free of postage, shall receive six copies, and any person who will remit us ten dollars, free of postage, shall receive twelve copies and one copy of either of the previous volumes: No subscriptions received for less than one year.

Names of subscribers with the amount or subscriptions to be sent by the 24th of June, or as soon after as convenient, to the publisher,

WILLIAM B. STODDARD.

Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1837.